

# THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH.

VOL. 12.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, JUNE 22, 1863.

NO. 155.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH  
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WM. E. HUGHES, State Printer.

THE WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH, a large mammoth sheet, is published every Tuesday morning at TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance. Our terms for advertising, either in the Tri-Weekly or Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the west.

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We are prepared to execute all kinds of Book, Pamphlet, and Job Work.  
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Printed in the very best and neatest manner, and on moderate terms.

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Checks, Sheriffs, and all other kinds of Blanks, printed on short notice and moderate terms.

## RUNAWAYS IN JEFFERSON JAIL.

**NOTICE.**  
THERE ARE COMMITTED TO THE JEFFERSON COUNTY JAIL, the following named negroes, as runaway slaves, viz: a woman named LOUISA, who is about 24 years old, copper color, and medium size, and in delicate health. Also two children, HARRIET, 5 years of age, bright copper color; and HUGH, 3 years of age, bright copper color. She claims to be free.  
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.  
W. E. THOMAS, J. J. C.  
April 20, 1863-1m.

## NOTICE.

THERE IS COMMITTED TO THE JEFFERSON COUNTY JAIL, as a runaway slave, a negro woman calling herself JERRY. He is about 26 years of age, dark brown skin, smooth skin, round full face, bad teeth, large ear on the left side of her neck, and of medium size. Says she belongs to Mrs. D. A. Whitsett, near Nashville, Tennessee.  
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.  
W. E. THOMAS, J. J. C.  
April 20, 1863-1m.

## NOTICE.

THERE IS COMMITTED TO THE JEFFERSON COUNTY JAIL, as a runaway slave, a negro man calling himself JERRY. He is about 26 years of age, 5 feet 4 1/2 inches high, weighing 150 pounds, black color, no beard, smooth skin, thick lips, long nose, low forehead, large lump on his back, thick kinky hair growing low down on his temples. Says he belongs to William Smith, near Shelbyville, Tennessee.  
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.  
W. E. THOMAS, J. J. C.  
March 14, 1863-1m.

## RUNAWAYS IN LOGAN JAIL.

### NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE LOGAN COUNTY JAIL, as a runaway slave, on the 16th day of April, 1863, a negro man calling himself JOHN. He is about 5 feet 5 inches high, black color, very large head, hair grows nearly to his eyes, weighs about 160 pounds. Says he is free and his home is in Virginia.  
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.  
JOSEPH FOERG, J. L. C.  
May 5, 1863-1m.

### NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE LOGAN COUNTY JAIL, as a runaway slave, on the 10th February, 1863, a negro man calling himself WYATT. He is about 5 feet 10 inches high, black color, and has an old black coat and gray pants. Says he is free and lives in Louisville, Ky., but offers no proof of his freedom.  
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.  
JOSEPH FOERG, J. L. C.  
May 5, 1863-1m.

## Runaways in Hart County Jail.

### NOTICE.

THERE IS COMMITTED TO THE HART COUNTY JAIL, as a runaway slave, a negro woman calling herself CHARITY. She is about 24 years of age, dark copper color, and weighs 115 pounds. Says she belongs to Samuel Hennegan, of Alabama.  
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.  
WM. KNIGHT, J. H. C.  
May 5, 1863-1m.

### NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE HART COUNTY JAIL, as a runaway slave, on the 19th day of April, 1863, a negro boy calling himself JOE. He is about 18 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, weighs about 135 or 140 pounds, of black color. Says he belongs to Joe Morris, of Mayville, Ky.  
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.  
WM. KNIGHT, J. H. C.  
May 8, 1863-1m.

### NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF Russell county, as a runaway slave, on the 15th day of November, 1862, by Cyrus W. Boon, a negro man calling himself JAMES MADISON. He is about 24 years of age, 5 feet 5 1/2 inches high, black, a scar on the right cheek which extends to the lower corner of his mouth, weighs about 170 pounds, heavy set and stout. Says he belongs to Baxter Butler, of New Orleans, Louisiana.  
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.  
S. B. WARREN, J. R. C.  
April 3, 1863-1m.

### NOTICE.

THERE IS COMMITTED TO THE WARREN COUNTY JAIL, as a runaway slave, a negro man calling himself BILL JOHNSON. He is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, dark mulatto skin, and will weigh about 150 pounds. Says he is free, but has no papers to show that fact.  
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.  
R. G. POTTER, J. W. C.  
April 13, 1863-1m.

## Runaways in the Henry County Jail.

### NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF Henry county, as a runaway slave, 14th January, 1863, a negro man calling himself JIM. He was committed by Robert Gilchrist, of Louisville. He is about 6 feet 10 inches high, black color, and dressed in Federal uniform. Says he is the property of Jeremiah Cleveland, Bedford county, Tennessee.  
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.  
J. M. JONES, J. H. C.  
April 8th, 1863-1m.

### NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF Henry county, as a runaway slave, 14th January, 1863, by Robert Gilchrist, of Louisville, a negro man calling himself JOSUA. He is about 5 feet 10 inches high, copper color, and was dressed in Federal uniform. Says he is the property of Miss Mattie Clark, now in Texas, and was in charge of J. M. Duke, of Woodbury, Cannon county, Tennessee.  
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.  
J. M. JONES, J. H. C.  
April 8th, 1863-1m.

## RUNAWAYS IN GARRARD JAIL.

### NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE GARRARD COUNTY JAIL, as a runaway slave, 16th day of October, 1862, a negro man calling himself FAITH or FATE. He is about 21 years of age, weighs 165 pounds, dark copper color, 5 feet 10 inches high. Says he belongs to Levi White, of Rutledge county, near Smyrna, Tennessee.  
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.  
WM. ROMANS, J. G. C.  
April 23, 1863-1m.

### NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE GARRARD COUNTY JAIL, as a runaway slave, 23d day of November, 1862, a negro man calling himself CHARLES. He is about 30 years of age, weighs 180 to 200 pounds, black color, 5 feet 10 inches high. Says he belongs to James P. Williams, of Loudal county, Alabama.  
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.  
WM. ROMANS, J. G. C.  
April 23, 1863-1m.

### NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE BALLARD COUNTY JAIL, as a runaway slave, on the 16th day of April, 1863, a negro man calling himself CALLY. He is about 35 years of age, black color, about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, eyes up near jaw tooth on the left side. Says he belongs to Betty Holyfield, of Graves county, Kentucky.  
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.  
WESLEY GARRETT, J. B. C.  
May 15, 1863-1m.

### NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF Ballard county, as a runaway slave, on the 17th day of May, 1863, a negro man calling himself ED. He is about 35 years of age, black complexion. Says he is the property of Wesley Chestnut, of Montgomery county, Tennessee.  
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.  
WESLEY GARRETT, J. B. C.  
May 27, 1863-1m.

## NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF Ballard county as a runaway slave, on the 17th day of May, 1863, a negro woman calling herself JANE. She is about 20 years of age, copper complexion. Says she belongs to Dick Cunningham, of Paducah, Kentucky.  
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires.  
WESLEY GARRETT, J. B. C.  
May 27, 1863-1m.

## Runaways in the Bracken County Jail.

### NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF Bracken county, as a runaway slave, on the 19th of May, 1863, a negro man calling himself HENRY. He is about 23 years of age, copper color, 5 feet 10 inches high, weighs about 150 pounds. Said boy claims to be free, but has no free papers; says that he escaped from the jail of Mason county, and that he came from Brownsville, Pennsylvania.  
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.  
WM. MARSHALL, J. B. C.  
May 29, 1863-1m.

### NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF Bracken county, as a runaway slave, on the 16th of September, 1862, a negro man named JOSEPH BROOKING. He is about 23 years of age, copper color, 5 feet 10 inches high, weighing about 150 pounds. Said boy claims to be free, but has no free papers; says that he escaped from the jail of Mason county, and that he came from Brownsville, Pennsylvania.  
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.  
WM. MARSHALL, J. B. C.  
March 24th, 1863-1m.

### NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF Bracken county, as a runaway slave, on the 25th of November, 1862, a negro man who calls himself GEORGE RUNLEY, alias George Merritt. He is about 24 years of age, 6 feet 7 or 8 inches high, copper color. He had on a suit of military clothes. He claims to be free, and says he was a waiter to an officer in an Illinois regiment at Mt. Sterling.  
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.  
WM. MARSHALL, J. B. C.  
March 24th, 1863-1m.

### NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF Bracken county, as a runaway slave, on the 16th of September, 1862, a negro man who calls himself JESSE ROYSTON. Says he belongs to Jesse D. Royston, of Garrard county, Ky. He is about 23 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, copper color, and weighs about 170 pounds.  
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.  
WM. MARSHALL, J. B. C.  
March 24th, 1863-1m.

### NOTICE.

COMMITTED TO THE OHIO COUNTY JAIL, March 14, 1863, as a runaway slave, a negro man named BILL. Said man is 5 feet 7 1/2 inches high, weighs about 150 pounds, dark complexion, is about 24 years of age, and has a double thumb and two distinct thumb nails on left hand. Says he belongs in Smith county, Virginia.  
Said negro will be dealt with according to law unless called for and proved in due time.  
JOHN F. TRACY, J. O. C.  
March 23, 1863-1m.

### NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF Warren county, as a runaway slave, on the 25th of October, 1862, a negro man calling himself PHILIP. Says he is the property of Nancy Ray, near Fayetteville, Tenn. He is about 22 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, black color, rather thick lips, and will weigh about 165 or 170 pounds.  
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.  
R. G. POTTER, J. W. C.  
March 23, 1863-1m.

## Louisville and Frankfort, and Lexington and Frankfort Railroads.

ON and after Monday, April 6, 1863, trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:  
EXPRESS TRAIN will leave Louisville at 5:00 A. M., stop at all stations where engaged, except Fair Grounds, Race Course, Brownsville, and Bellevue, connecting at Louisville with stage for New Castle, at Frankfort for Lawrenceburg, Harrodsburg and Danville, at Midway for Versailles, at Payne's for Georgetown, and at Lexington via rail and stage, for Nicholasville, Danville, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, and all interior towns.  
ACCOMMODATION TRAIN will leave Frankfort at 6:10 A. M., and arrive at Louisville at 9 A. M., and will leave Louisville at 4:20 P. M., arriving at Frankfort at 8:15 P. M.  
EXPRESS TRAIN leave Lexington at 2 P. M., and arrives at Louisville at 7:10 P. M.  
FREIGHT TRAINS leave Louisville daily (Sundays excepted) at 5:30 A. M.  
FREIGHT TRAINS leave Lexington daily (Sundays excepted) at 6:00 A. M.  
Freight is received and discharged from 7:30 A. M. to 5 P. M.  
Through Tickets for Danville, Harrodsburg, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, Winchester, Nicholasville, Georgetown, Shelbyville, and all other stations where engaged, for sale, and all further information can be had at the Depot in Louisville, corner of Jefferson and Brook streets.  
SAMUEL GILL, Superintendent.  
April 6, 1863.

## Proclamation by the Governor.

**\$250 REWARD.**  
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.  
WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JEREMIAH POPE, who killed and murdered William Lawless, in the county of Rockcastle, has fled from justice, and is now going at large.  
Now, therefore, I, JAMES F. ROBINSON, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred and Fifty dollars for the apprehension of the said Jeremiah Pope, and his delivery to the jailer of Rockcastle county, within one year from the date hereof.  
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 31st Jan., A. D., 1863, and in the 71st year of the Commonwealth.  
By the Governor: J. F. ROBINSON.  
D. C. WIELLIEFF, Secretary of State.

## Proclamation by the Governor.

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IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 31st Jan., A. D., 1863, and in the 71st year of the Commonwealth.  
By the Governor: J. F. ROBINSON.  
D. C. WIELLIEFF, Secretary of State.

## STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE Liverpool and London Fire & Life Insurance Company.

On the 1st day of January, 1863, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 2d March, 1856.

**NAME AND LOCATION.**  
The name of the Company is the LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, and is located in Liverpool, England.

**CAPITAL.**  
The amount of its Capital Stock, authorized, \$10,000,000 00  
The amount of the Capital Stock paid up, is, with surplus fund, 6,559,525 00

**ASSETS.**  
1. Cash on hand, in Banks and on demand, \$232,541 76  
2. Real estate owned, 159,850 00  
3. Debts due the Company, secured by mortgage on unincumbered Real Estate worth per cent. more than the same is mortgaged for, as per vouchers and schedules accompanying, 985,400 00  
4. Debts due the Company for premiums and in the hands of Agents and course of transmission, 78,042 89  
5. The Bonds and Stocks owned by the Company, per vouchers accompanying, now secured, and the rate of interest thereon, to-wit: 48,000 00  
6. United States 6 per cent. Stock, of 1861, 49,783 25  
7. All other securities, 49,783 25

**LIABILITIES.**  
1. The amount of Liabilities, due and not due, to Banks and other Creditors—none.  
2. Losses unadjusted and Losses in suspense, waiting for further proof, \$73,140 25  
3. All other claims against the Company—none.  
Total Liabilities, \$73,140 25

**STAT OF NEW YORK.**  
City and County of New York, ss.  
Henry Grinnell, Deputy Chairman, and Alfred Bell, Resident Secretary, of the Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company, being severally sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company—that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital invested in Stocks and Bonds, or in Mortgages on unincumbered Real Estate, worth per cent. more than the same is mortgaged for; that the above described investments, and all other investments, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; that the mortgages above described have not been assigned, nor in any manner released or impaired by said Company; and that they are the above described officers of the said Insurance Company.

**HENRY GRINNELL, Deputy Chairman.**  
ALFRED BELL, Resident Secy.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Commissioner for Kentucky, in and for said county of New York State, on New York, this 21st day of January, A. D., 1863.  
[L. S.] DAN. SEIXAS, Com'r for Ky. in N. Y.

**AUDITOR'S OFFICE, Ky.,**  
Frankfort, March 21, 1863.  
I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.  
In witness whereof, I have hereto set my hand and affixed my official seal the day and year above written.  
GRANT GREEN, Auditor.

No. 102—Renewal.  
AUDITOR'S OFFICE, Ky.,  
Frankfort, 21st March, 1863.  
THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That Jno. B. Temple, as Agent of the Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company, of Liverpool, England, at Frankfort, Kentucky, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1856; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned, that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said Jno. B. Temple, as Agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Frankfort, for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since the filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

**IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF,**  
I have set my hand the day and year above written.  
GRANT GREEN, Auditor.  
JOHN B. TEMPLE, Agent, Frankfort, Ky.  
March 25, 1863-2w.

**Proclamation by the Governor.**  
**\$250 REWARD.**  
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.  
WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JAMES H. SMITH did, on the 11th day of December, 1862, kill and murder Joshua Burdett, in the county of Garrard, has since made his escape, and is now going at large.  
Now, therefore, I, JAMES F. ROBINSON, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred and Fifty dollars for the apprehension of the said JAMES H. SMITH, and his delivery to the jailer of Garrard county, within one year from the date hereof.  
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 26th day of December, A. D., 1862, and in the 71st year of the Commonwealth.  
J. F. ROBINSON.  
By the Governor: D. C. WIELLIEFF, Secretary of State.  
By Jas. W. Tate, Assistant Secretary.

**DESCRIPTION.**  
Said SMITH is about twenty-six years of age; about five feet four inches high; slender form; weighs about 120 pounds; black eyes; black hair, and closely trimmed; short, black, thin whiskers and moustache; cheek bones rather prominent; nose straight; ears small; carriage straight and leisurely.  
In addition to the above reward for the apprehension and delivery of said SMITH, I hereby offer FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.  
B. M. BURDETT.  
December 26, 1862-3m.

**COLORING.**  
GENTLEMEN can have their Whiskers, Goatees, Moustaches or Imperial colored in the highest style of the art, by calling at  
Jan. 8, 1860. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.

**COVE MILL FOR SALE.**  
SITUATED 1 1/2 miles North of Frankfort, on the Owenton turnpike road. For particulars apply to  
August 8-1f R. C. STEELE, Frankfort Ky.

**Proclamation by the Governor.**  
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IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 26th day of December, A. D., 1862, and in the 71st year of the Commonwealth.  
J. F. ROBINSON.  
By the Governor: D. C. WIELLIEFF, Secretary of State.  
By Jas. W. Tate, Assistant Secretary.

**Proclamation by the Governor.**  
**\$250 REWARD.**  
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# THE COMMONWEALTH.

MONDAY, JUNE 22, 1863.

[From the National Intelligencer, June 12.]  
The Army of the Potomac—A Review.

NUMBER TWO.

We yesterday briefly adverted to the wide scope allowed themselves by the Committee on the Conduct of the War in performing the functions with which they were charged by both Houses of Congress.

It appears that very early in their investigations they desired to possess themselves of Gen. McClellan's "plans." Gen. Richardson and Gen. Heintzelman, the first officers called before the committee at their first session, were both vainly interrogated on this point. In the second of their sessions, held on the 25th of December, 1861, they called before them Gen. William B. Franklin, known to be a trusted and confidential friend of the General-in-Chief. The chairman, Mr. Wade, propounded to him the following questions, (see evidence, p. 122):

"Question. Do you know any thing in regard to the plans of the General-in-Chief with relation to the operations of this army?"

"Answer. I do know something in regard to it.

"Question. Are you willing to disclose what you know to the committee? We are all sworn to secrecy. We want to know what the plans of this Commanding General are."

"Answer. Before doing so, I would prefer, if the committee will permit me, to see Gen. McClellan on the subject, because I do not think he has made known his plans to any body, unless he has done so to one or two of his general officers. And he gave us these plans with the understanding that we were to keep them to ourselves. If the committee will permit me, I would much prefer to see him before saying anything to any body about it."

"Question. How long since you have had such conversations with Gen. McClellan?"

"Answer. The last particular conversation I had with him was a week ago to-day."

"Question. I will waive that matter for the present then."

At a later stage in the examination of this same officer, Mr. Wade returned to this topic, and again sought to elicit from Gen. Franklin his knowledge of the "plans" of Gen. McClellan. Gen. Franklin having urged that "there might be very good reasons for keeping things quiet, because we know that every thing so far has got out," Mr. Wade rejoined as follows:

"The Chairman. This nation is making an extraordinary effort. Next March we shall be \$800,000,000 in debt for what we have already done. And nothing has yet been done that seems to be at all commensurate with the exertions the nation has made. And every body knows that our finances are not in condition to keep this up eternally. All this is hanging upon one man who keeps his counsel entirely to himself. If he was an old veteran who had fought a hundred battles, or we knew him as well as Bonaparte or Wellington was known, then we could repose upon him with confidence. But how can this nation abide the secret counsels that one man carries in his head, when we have no evidence that he is the wisest man in the world?"

"The witness. I think Gen. McClellan feels that as you do. He knows the country has reposed a great deal more confidence in him than he has yet shown he deserves. But I believe he is doing all he can to show the country that he does deserve their confidence."

"The chairman. I am not complaining of his faithfulness."

"The witness. Now, whether he should tell his plans to all his generals or divisions—or if he should tell them all—is a question. It may be a question whether he had not better keep them all to himself."

"Question by Mr. Chandler. Is it not customary, in a council of war, for the commander-in-chief to take the views of his generals, even if he does not give his own?"

"Answer. Yes, sir. Yet the best military authorities advise every general never to call a council of war."

"Question by the chairman, (Mr. Wade). Yet it is frequently done?"

"Answer. Yes, sir; but not always. I think it is better for a General to consult his officers, and learn what their ideas are with out giving his own. Gen. McClellan has told me some things about his plans which I have not told you."

"Question. Understand that."

"Answer. And which I would like to see him about, in case you should want to know about it."

"The chairman. We will waive that for the present. But it is exceedingly important that we should know. We are here armed with the whole power of both Houses of Congress. They have made it our duty to inquire into the whole conduct of the war; into every department of it. We do not want to do any thing that will result in any harm or wrong. But we want to know, and we must know if we can, what is to be done, for the country is in jeopardy. I want you, therefore, to consult Gen. McClellan. I want you to expect him to be here and give us information. We hope you will consult him, as we may want to call you again."

Gen. McDowell being summoned before the committee on the same day, immediately after Gen. Franklin, he was in like manner asked if he was "in possession of any plans of movement now." His reply being in the negative, the chairman next asked if the witness did not think a council of officers should be held for the purpose of discussing the "plans" whatever they might be. To this suggestion Gen. McDowell replied as follows, (p. 131.)

"People differ much about councils of war. I myself never have inclined towards them; and from all that I have read, and from my general opinion of councils of war, I do not think well of them. But this is a mere matter of opinion. I think it would be proper for the General-in-Chief to call upon any particular officer or officers in command or upon the staff whom he might suppose had knowledge that would be useful. I have no doubt that he would do so. Councils of war, where all the officers get together, and the question is discussed backwards and forwards and voted upon, from all that I have ever learned, have always proved to be of little account, even if they have not been injurious."

The next person examined on the same day was Brig. Gen. Wadsworth. He too was asked to "stand and deliver" all that he

knew about the "plans" of the General-in-Chief, (p. 145.)

"Question. What do you know in regard to the plan of the campaign, or the military operations that are to be carried out of it?"

"Answer. I do not know any thing whatever. You mean as to the plans of the Commander-in-Chief, I suppose."

"Question. Yes, sir."

"Answer. I have not the slightest knowledge of them."

"We might greatly multiply such citations, but these will suffice."

The next point of our present inquiry relates to the sanctions under which these investigations were made. The reader has already observed that Gen. Franklin was encouraged to tell what he knew in the faith that the committee were "all sworn to secrecy." The following statement made by the chairman to Brig. Gen. Morell, when he was before the committee on the 28th day of December, 1861, will also show the rule of duty understood by themselves to be prescribed to them in the conduct of these examinations. (See Evidence, p. 179.)

"Mr. Wade. It is suggested to me by one of my colleagues, and I do not know but what I ought to state it, that you may know exactly our position. We are deputed as a committee of Congress, of both branches, and it is enjoined upon us and made our duty to make all these inquiries. And we are just as much bound to secrecy in relation to these matters as the army officers themselves. I suppose the object of Congress is to obtain this information for the purpose of giving aid and efficiency to the army so far as we can. I say this that you may have no hesitancy at all in communicating freely with us. If the people, through both branches of Congress, are entitled to this information, it is proper that you should give it to us."

"Gen. Morell. I have but little information. Commanding only a Brigade, I am not consulted at all about the army. I only carry out the orders sent to me."

Such were the injunctions of secrecy under which the committee originally understood their inquiry to be placed. After a large mass of evidence had been accumulated, it appears, however, that one of their number, Mr. Chandler, was "burning" to tell what he knew in secret or open Senate. Accordingly, we read as follows in the journal of the committee for June 23, 1862:

"Mr. Chandler said that he desired permission of the committee to use certain portions of the evidence taken before it in Executive session of the Senate; and as there might be other occasions when the use of the testimony would be beneficial to the best interests of the country, he would move that each member of this committee be permitted to make such use of the testimony of this committee, in Congress, as in his judgment may be right and proper."

"Mr. Gooch said that while he was willing to permit such use of the testimony, in Executive session of the Senate, as the Senatorial members of this committee might deem expedient, he was opposed to any use of it in public session of either House of Congress, until it should be reported upon by this committee, as it would be giving the members of this committee an undue advantage over other members of Congress."

"Mr. Chandler thereupon modified his motion as follows:

"That this committee give permission to have read in Executive session of the Senate the testimony relating to the battle of Winchester, Virginia, of March 23, 1862."

"Upon motion of Mr. Gooch, the motion was further modified and agreed to as follows:

"Resolved. That the members of the Senate upon this committee have permission to make such use of the testimony taken by this committee, in Executive session of the Senate, as to them may seem expedient."

"Adjourned to 10 A. M. to-morrow."

It will be seen that the permission thus given was expressly restricted to communications made in Executive or secret session of the Senate. The committee judged that it was not proper at that time to publish testimony avowedly taken under the promise and pledge of secrecy. But Mr. Chandler was importunate, and on the 15th day of July he procured the adoption of a resolution "authorizing any member of the committee to use such testimony taken before it in either House of Congress as he may deem expedient." And, on the following day, the 16th of July, 1862, Mr. Chandler delivered in open Senate a speech in refection on the military operations of Gen. McClellan, in which he used the information obtained by the committee against that officer so far "as he deemed expedient."

At this time, we need not say, Gen. McClellan was still retained in command of the Army of the Potomac. But Mr. Chandler was not restrained by this consideration from publishing to the world a sharp and bitter attack upon the military character of that officer. We do not reproach him for this, as we assume that in so doing he supposed himself to be performing a duty to the country. And while we hold that discretion should impose its laws on all human conduct, we have never been of the number of those who would deny to others the right of freely but always candidly animadverting on the conduct of Generals in the field as well as of rulers in the Cabinet. That this should be done with modesty and reserve by military civilians is too apparent to need enforcement. But it is to be remarked that those who object on these grounds to all criticism when applied to the condemnation of officers now retained by the Administration had no word of censure for Mr. Chandler when he arraigned the conduct and impeached the character of Gen. McClellan, while as yet in the field, in a speech more remarkable for its acerbity and disparagement than for any other qualities. This speech, it is known, was widely republished at the South, as serving to show the low estimate in which Gen. McClellan was held by an influential member of the present Administration. To this extent it gave "aid and comfort to the enemy," but nobody had then discovered that it was "reasonable" to question the capacity of an officer merely because he was retained by the President in command. It was this latter consideration which was then rather held to justify men in being more

outspoken in proportion to their want of confidence in the General who was, as they deemed, unworthily retained. If some men have changed their theory of duty on this point, it is not because of any change in the principle that governs a decision of that question, but simply because "circumstances alter cases."

## A Picture from the Hospital—How Our Soldiers Live and Die.

In the last number of the Boston Commonwealth we find the following sketch of the army hospitals at Washington, from the pen of Louis M. Alcott, of Boston, who performs the duties of a nurse:

DAVID AND JONATHAN.

One evening I found a lately-emptied bed occupied by a large, fair man, with a fine face and the serene eyes I ever met. One of the earlier convalescents, and often spoken of as a friend who had remained behind that those apparently worse wounded than himself might reach a shelter first. It seemed a David and Jonathan sort of friendship. The man fretted for his mate, and was never tired of praising John, his courage, sobriety, self denial, and unfailing kindness of heart—always winding up with "He's an out-and-out fine fellow, ma'am, you see if he ain't." I had some curiosity to behold this piece of excellence, and, when he came, watched him for a night or two before I made friends with him; for to tell the truth, I was afraid of the stately-looking man, whose bed had been lengthened to accommodate his commanding stature—who seldom spoke, uttered no complaint, asked no sympathy, but tranquilly observed all that went on around him, and as he lay high upon his pillows, no picture of dying statesman or warrior was ever fuller of real dignity than this Virginia blacksmith.

NO HOPE.

A most attractive face he had, framed in brown hair and beard, comely-featured and full of vigor, as yet unsubdued by pain, thoughtful and often beautifully mild while watching the afflictions of others, as if entirely forgetful of his own. His countenance was firm and grave, with plenty of will and courage in his lines, but a smile could make it as sweet as any woman's and his eyes were child's eyes, looking one fairly in the face, with a clear, straightforward glance, which promised well for such as placed their faith in him. He seemed to cling to life as if he were rich in duties and delights, and he had learned the secret of content. The only time I saw his composure disturbed was when my surgeon brought another to examine John, who scrutinized their faces with an anxious look, asking of the elder: "Do you think I shall pull through, sir?" "I hope so, my man." And as the two passed on, John's eyes followed him with an intentness which would have won a clearer answer from them had they seen it. A momentary shadow flitted over his face, and then came the usual serenity, as if, in that brief collapse, he had acknowledged the existence of some hard possibility, and asking nothing, yet hoping all things, left the issue in God's hand, with that submission which is true piety.

The next night, as I went my rounds with Dr. P.—I happened to ask which man in the room probably suffered most, and to my great surprise he glanced at John:

"Every breath he draws is like a stab for the fall pierced the left lung, broke a rib, and did no end of damage here and there; so the poor lad can find neither forgetfulness nor ease, because he must lie on his wounded back or suffocate. It will be a hard struggle, and a long one, for he possesses great vitality, but even his temperate life can't save him. I wish it could."

"You don't mean he must die, doctor?"

"Bless you, there's not the slightest hope for him, and you'd better tell him so before long—women have a way of doing such things comfortably, so I leave it to you. He won't last more than a day or two at farthest."

I could have sat down on the spot and cried heartily, if I had not learned the propriety of bottling up one's tears for leisure moments. Such an end seemed very hard for such a man, when half a dozen worn out, worthless bodies round him were gathering up the remnants of wasted lives to linger on for years, perhaps burdens to others, daily reproaches to themselves. The army needed men like John, earnest, brave and faithful, fighting for liberty and justice with both heart and hand, a true soldier of the Lord!

I could not give him up so soon, or think with any patience of so excellent a nature robbed of its fulfillment, and blundered into eternity by the rashness or stupidity of those at whose hands so many lives may be required. It was an easy thing for Dr. P. to say, "Tell him he must die, but a cruelly hard thing to do, and by no means as 'comfortable' as he politely suggested. I had not the heart to do it then, and privately indulged the hope that some change for the better might take place, in spite of gloomy prophecies, so rendering my task unnecessary."

A SHORT AND SIMPLE STORY.

After that night, an hour of each evening that remained to him was devoted to his ease or pleasure. He could not talk much, for breath was precious and he spoke in whispers, but from occasional conversations I gleaned scraps of private history which only added to the affection and respect I felt for him. Once he asked me to write a letter, and as I settled with pen and paper, I said with an irrespressible glimmer of female curiosity, "Shall it be addressed to mother or wife, John?"

"Neither, ma'am; I've got no wife, and will write to mother, myself, when get better. Did you think I was married because of this?" he asked touching a plain gold ring he wore, and often turned thoughtfully on his finger when he lay alone.

"Partly that, but more from a settled sort of look you have, a look young men seldom get until they marry."

"I don't know that, but I'm not so very young, ma'am—thirty in May, and have been what you might call, settled these ten years, for mother's a widow. I'm the oldest child she has, and it wouldn't do for me to marry till Lizzie has a home of her own, and Laurie has learned his trade; for we're not rich, and I must be father to the children, and husband to the dear old woman, if I can."

"No doubt you are both, John, yet how came you to go to the war, if you felt so? Wasn't enlisting as bad as marrying?"

"No, ma'am, not as I see it, for one is helping my neighbor, the other pleasing myself. I went because I couldn't help it. I didn't want the glory or the pay, I wanted the right thing done, and the people said the men who were in earnest ought to fight. I was in earnest, the Lord knows, but I held off as long as I could, not knowing what was my duty. Mother saw the case, gave me her ring to keep me steady, and said 'Go, so I went.'"

"I don't doubt you are both, John, yet how came you to go to the war, if you felt so? Wasn't enlisting as bad as marrying?"

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A short story, and a simple one, but the man and the mother were portrayed better than pages of fine writing could have done it.

A SOLDIER'S PRIDE.

"Do you ever regret that you came, when you lie here suffering so much?"

"Mever, ma'am. I haven't helped a great deal, but I've shown I was willing to give my life, and perhaps I've got to; but I don't blame any body, and if it was to do over again, I'd do it. I'm a little sorry I wasn't wounded in front. It looks cowardly to be hit in the back, but I obeyed orders, and it don't matter much in the end, I know."

Poor John! it did not matter now, except that a shot in front might have spared the long agony in store for him. He seemed to read the thought that troubled me, as he spoke so hopefully when there was no hope, for he suddenly added:

"This is my first battle—do they think it's going to be my last?"

"I'm afraid they do, John."

It was the hardest question I had ever been called upon to answer; doubly hard with those clear eyes fixed upon mine, forcing a truthful answer by their own truth. He seemed a little startled at first, pondered over the fearful fact a moment, then shook his head with a glance at the broad chest and muscular limbs stretched out before him.

"I'm not afraid, but it's difficult to believe all at once. I'm so strong it does not seem possible for such a little wound to kill me."

THE LAST LETTER.

"Shall I write to your mother now?" I asked, thinking that these sudden tidings might change all plans and purposes; but they did not; for the man received the order of the Divine Commander to march, with the same unquestioning obedience with which the soldier had received that of the human one, doubting, remembering, that the first led him to life, the last to death.

"No, ma'am; to Laurie just the same; he'll break it to her best, and I'll add a line to her myself when you get done."

So I wrote the letter which he dictated, finding it better than any I had sent, for, though here and there a little ungrammatical or inelegant, each sentence came to me briefly worded, but most expressive, full of excellent counsel to the boy, tenderly bequeathing "mother and Lizzie" to his care, and bidding him good-bye in words the sadder for their simplicity. He added a few lines with steady hand, and as I sealed it, said, with a patient sort of sigh, I hope the answer will come in time for me to see it. Then, turning away his face laid the flowers against his lips, as if to hide some quiver of emotion at the thought of such a sudden sundering of all the dear home ties.

Those things had happened two days before. Now John was dying, and the letter had not come. I had been summoned to many death-beds in my life, but to none that made my heart ache as it did then, since my mother called me to watch the departure of a spirit akin to this, in its gentleness and patient strength. As I went in, John stretched out both hands.

"I knew you'd come! I guess I'm moving on ma'am."

He was, and so rapidly that even while he spoke, over his face I saw the grey veil falling that no human hand can lift. I sat down by him, wiped the drops from his forehead stirred the air about him with the slow wave of a fan, and waited to help him die. He stood in sore need for help, and I could do so little, for as the doctor had foretold, the strong body rebelled against death, and fought every inch of the way, forcing him to draw each breath with a gasp, and clutch his hands with an imploring look, as if he asked, "How long must I endure this, and be still?" For hours he suffered dumbly, without a moment's respite or a moment's murmuring. His limbs grew cold, his face pale, his lips white, and again and again he tore the covering off his breast, as if the lightest weight added to his agony; yet, through it all, his eyes never lost their perfect serenity, and the man's soul seemed to sit there, undaunted by the ills that vexed his flesh.

SOLDIERLY SYMPATHY.

One by one the men woke, and round the room appeared a circle of pale faces and watchful eyes, full of awe and pity; for, though a stranger, John was beloved by all. Each man there had wondered at his patience, respected his piety, admired his fortitude, and now lamented his hard death; for the influence of an upright nature had made it self deeply felt even in one little week. Presently the Jonathan who so loved this comely David, came creeping from his bed for a last look and word. The kind soul was full of trouble, as the choke in his voice, the grasp of his hand, betrayed; but there were no more touching for or by him.

"Old boy, how are you?" faltered the one.

"Most through, thank heaven!" whispered the other.

"Can I say or do anything for you any where?"

"Take my things home, and tell them that I did my best."

"I will! I will!"

"Good by, Ned."

"Good by, John, good by!"

They kissed each other tenderly as women, and so parted; for poor Ned could not stay to see his comrade die. For a little while there was no sound in the room but the drip of water from a pump or two, and John's distressful gasps as he slowly breathed his life away. I thought him nearly gone, and longer needed the fan, believing its help no longer needed, and when suddenly he rose up in his bed, and cried out with a bitter cry that broke the silence, sharply starting every one with its agonized appeal. "For God's sake give me air!"

It was the only cry pain or death had rung from him, the only one he had asked, and none of us could grant it, for all the air that blew were useless now. Dan flung up the window, the first red streak of dawn was warning the grey east, a herald of the coming sun. John saw it, and with the love of light, which lingers in us to the end, seemed to read in it a sign of hope, of help, for over his whole face broke that mysterious expression, brighter than any smile, which often comes to eyes that look their last. He laid himself down gently, and stretching out his strong right arm, as if to grasp and bring the blessed air to his lips in fuller flow, lapsed into merciful unconsciousness, which assured us that for him suffering was forever past.

As we stood looking at him, the ward-master handed me a letter, saying it had been forgotten the night before. It was John's letter, come just an hour too late to gladden the eyes that had looked and longed for it so eagerly—yet he had it; for after I had cut some brown locks for his mother, and taken off the ring to send her, telling how well the talisman had done its work, I kissed this good son for her sake, and laid the letter in his hand, still folded as when I drew my own away.

If a clock were to speak to a parrot what would it say? Poll I ticks.

ESTABLISHED 1760.

PETER LORILLARD, Snuff and Tobacco Manufacturer, 10 & 18 CHAMBERS ST., (Formerly 42 Chatham Street, New York.)

WOULD call the attention of Dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz:

BROWN SNUFF, Macao, Demigros, Fine Rappee, Pure Virginia, Coarse Rappee, Nachitoches, American Gentleman, Copenhagen.

YELLOW SNUFF, Scotch, Honey Dew Scotch, High Toast Scotch, Fresh Honey Dew Scotch, Irish High Toast, Fresh Scotch, or Lundyfoot.

Attention is called to the large reduction in prices of Fine-Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, which will be found of a Superior Quality.

TOBACCO, Smoking, Fine Cut Chewing, S. Jago, No. 1, Cavendish or Sweet, Spanish, No. 2, Sweet Scented Oranoco, Canstah, Nos. 1 & 2, Tin Foil Cavendish, Turkish, mixed, unseasoned.

N. B.—A circular of prices will be sent on application. April 24, 1863 ly.

Military Furnisher! GEORGE W. POHLMAN, No. 102 West Fourth Street, CINCINNATI, O. (Established 1851.)

OFFICERS' Uniforms, Overcoats, Saddles, Swords, Belts, Sashes, gold embroidered and Metal Straps, Regimental Hats and Caps, Camp Cots, Stoves, Mess Kits, Regimental and National Flags, Agents for the sale of all military requisites. January 26, 1863.

NEW ARRANGEMENT. Frankfort, Georgetown and Paris Mail and Passenger Line.

THE Mail Carriage on this line leaves Frankfort on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 10 o'clock, A. M., and returning leaves Paris on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 11 o'clock, A. M. The charge for Through or Way Passengers will be moderate—lower than the fare by the railroad route, and good time made. Packages will also be carried on reasonable terms. Passage solicited.

Office in Frankfort at the Capital Hotel, in Paris at the Paris Hotel, in Georgetown at S. Goody's. LEWIS & SONS, Frankfort, July 4, 1862—tf.

J. M. GRAY, DENTAL SURGEON, Office and residence on Main between St. Clair and Lewis Streets. FRANKFORT, KY.

ALL operations for the Extraction, Insertion, Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner. He would ask the particular attention of those who are afflicted with Teeth to his own improvement upon the Gold Rimmed Plate, which, for cleanliness, durability, and neatness, cannot be excelled. Specimens of all kinds of plate work may be seen at his office. Frankfort, April 22, 1863 ly.

NEW ENGLAND Fire & Marine Insurance Comp'y, OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT. Business Confined To Fire Insurance Exclusively. Charter Capital, \$500,000. Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid. GEO. W. GWIN, Agent. Frankfort April 13, 1863—ly.

WEITZEL & BERBERICH, MERCHANT TAILORS, WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity that they have opened a select stock of spring goods for Gentlemen's wear, which they will sell low for cash. They will carry on the Tailoring business in all its branches, and will warrant their work to give satisfaction, both as to its execution and the charges made for it. Terms cash. Their business room is under Metropolitan Hall, and next door to the Postoffice. March 16, 1863—tf.

Estate of James Harlan, dec'd. THE undersigned having been appointed administrators of the estate of James Harlan, deceased, request all persons indebted to the same to make an early settlement. Persons having claims against said estate will have them prepared for adjustment. All persons who may have any books, law or miscellaneous, belonging to said estate, are requested to return them to the undersigned at once. JAMES HARLAN, JR. JOHN M. HARLAN, Administrators. March 14, 1863—Yeoman copy.

Locust Fencing Posts. THE Louisville and Frankfort and Lexington and Frankfort Railroad Company have a large number of old LOCUST TIES, taken from the track, which are admirably suited for FENCE POSTS. They intend using them for wood if not immediately sold for posts. Any person desiring them in car loads of 150, can have them delivered at any station on the road where there is a switch, by depositing with any agent of the road the amount of their cost, at 15 cents each, and directing where to have them delivered. SAMUEL GILL, Superintendent. May 4, 1863—3t.

JAMES HARLAN, JR. JOHN M. HARLAN. Attorneys at Law. FRANKFORT, KY. WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Federal courts held in Frankfort, Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott. Special attention given to the collection of claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested. March 16, 1863—tf.

LANDRETH'S WARRANTED GARDEN SEEDS. THE sole supply of LANDRETH'S CELEBRATED GARDEN SEED, received at the Frankfort Agency. March 15, 1863—tf. S. C. BULL.

# ESTABLISHED 1760.

PETER LORILLARD, Snuff and Tobacco Manufacturer, 10 & 18 CHAMBERS ST., (Formerly 42 Chatham Street, New York.)

WOULD call the attention of Dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz:

BROWN SNUFF, Macao, Demigros, Fine Rappee, Pure Virginia, Coarse Rappee, Nachitoches, American Gentleman, Copenhagen.

YELLOW SNUFF, Scotch, Honey Dew Scotch, High Toast Scotch, Fresh Honey Dew Scotch, Irish High Toast, Fresh Scotch, or Lundyfoot.

Attention is called to the large reduction in prices of Fine-Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, which will be found of a Superior Quality.

TOBACCO, Smoking, Fine Cut Chewing, S. Jago, No. 1, Cavendish or Sweet, Spanish, No. 2, Sweet Scented Oranoco, Canst



# THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

MONDAY, JUNE 22, 1863.

## Union Democratic State Ticket.

For Governor,

THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, OF ADAMS.

For Lieutenant Governor,

RICHARD T. JACOB, OF OLDHAM.

For Attorney General,

JOHN M. HARLAN, OF FRANKLIN.

For State Treasurer,

JAMES H. GARRARD, OF CLAY.

For Auditor of Public Accounts,

WM. T. SAMUELS, OF HARDIN.

For Register of Land Office,

JAMES A. DAWSON, OF HART.

For Sup't of Public Instruction,

DANIEL STEVENSON, OF FRANKLIN.

For Congress,

HON. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN.

## The Situation.

It is very difficult to say what the situation is. The only certain thing is, that no one seems to know where Lee is, or what are his intentions. The sum of the dispatches, up to this writing, seems to be that General Hooker does not know where Lee is, and is afraid to go very far from his base to look for him, for fear Lee may outnumber him. Hooker, at last accounts was at Fairfax, and his army at the Old Bull Run battle ground, and the indications are that our army will be kept near the fortifications at Washington until the plans of Lee are developed. Lee is now considered a first class General. He has thus far succeeded in out-generaling every one except McClellan, and we fear that Hooker will be a poor match for him. We feel anxious about it. Lee is playing a deep game, and if we wait until the triggers are all set by him, or the cards stacked, we will be taken at a great disadvantage.

The excitement in the East, it is said, has, to some extent, subsided, and many are finding out that they were not as badly hurt as they imagined. We hope they will not be lulled into security.

The Government seems bent upon resting the safety of the Capital, and of the loyal States, upon the skill of the General who planned and executed the campaign of Chancellorsville. This ought to awaken Governors Curtin, Seymour, and Bradford to a sense of the imminent danger that threatens their States, and ought to satisfy them of the wisdom of making the most thorough preparation.

The accounts from Vicksburg are rather encouraging. It seems now to be the general belief that Vicksburg must fall into our hands, without the necessity of resorting to a costly assault. It is said that the garrison will fall from pure exhaustion, and will not be able to carry away a single gun. We hope to hear of an early completion of this ugly job which has been on hand so long.

## A Mysterious Murder.

Some days since as we learn through a correspondent, the body of a man was found in the Kentucky river near the mouth of Gilbert's creek, in Anderson county. A chain was tied around the neck, and to it was attached quite a heavy rock. The body had become decomposed to such an extent as to preclude any recognition of the man by his features. But his clothes were identified, and enough was discovered to indicate very clearly that it was the body of Lefare Rout, a respectable citizen of Anderson county, who disappeared from his home on the night of the 18th March last. Shortly after his disappearance it was given out by his nephew, Frank Rout, that he had gone to Virginia to see his father, who is said to reside near Fredericksburg. Some facts aroused general suspicion against the nephew, and he was arrested and brought before Judge Hickman, County Judge of Anderson county, on the charge of having committed the murder. Col. John M. Harlan, of this city, and Jas. S. Littlepage, Jr., County Attorney, appeared for the prosecution, and John Dratfin and Thos. H. Hanks for the defense.

The accused was required to give bail in the sum of \$10,000 for his appearance to answer in the Circuit Court. He has heretofore borne a high character in every respect. The deceased was universally respected.

The Cincinnati Commercial says:—A dispatch from Murfreesboro, which we presume must have the indorsement of the military authorities at that place, states that Gen. Bragg has recently been reinforced—that Buckner is organizing a considerable force in East Tennessee, and that they are expected to commence an offensive movement, the design being to enter Central Kentucky. We do not understand how Bragg can have been largely reinforced, unless the rebels have abandoned all hope of raising the siege of Vicksburg, and Johnston is proposing to give him attention to Rosecrans. Gen. Bragg may attempt his game of marching by the flank of our army, and into Kentucky again, but we look to Gen. Rosecrans to foil that operation. At least we may hope that Gen. Bragg's whereabouts may be better known than that of Gen. Lee seems to be. There is every reason to believe that Gen. Buckner is projecting a formidable invasion of Kentucky.

## General McClelland—Kentucky Troops.

The following letter, highly complimentary to the Kentucky troops in the army besieging Vicksburg, has been received by Governor Robinson. To win such praise is well worthy of a soldier's highest efforts.

General McClelland is himself a native of Kentucky, though for many years a citizen of Illinois. He too has done well and deserves praise equal to that he thoughtfully and generously bestows on others.

HEAD-QUARTERS 13TH ARMY CORPS, NEAR VICKSBURG, JUNE 5TH, 1863. GOVERNOR: I have the honor to inform you that there are two general officers and three regiments—the 7th, 19th, 22d Ky., in the 13th Army Corps, Dept of the Tennessee—under my command, who crossed the Mississippi river with me at Bruinsburg, below Grand Gulf, on the 30th day of April, and who took part in the battles of Thompson's Hill on the 1st of May—Champion Hills on the 16th—Big Black Bridge on the 17th of May, and at Vicksburg, beginning on the 19th of May and continuing up to the present time. I am most happy, sir, to congratulate you, and through you, your noble State, for the victories won by the common effort of her brave sons with those of sister States; and to bear testimony to the gallantry, bravery and good conduct of her officers and men in all these bloody struggles. They bore themselves with the unflinching steadiness of veterans both under galling fires of artillery and musketry and in making charges upon fortified lines.

They have shown themselves compeers and fit companions in arms with brave men of sister States in a series of battles in which it has become impossible to make particular mention of those who distinguished themselves, without mentioning individually both officers and men.

Your most obedient servant,  
JOHN A. MCCLELLAND,  
Maj. Gen. Comd'g 13th Army Corps, Dept of the Tennessee.  
His Excellency, JAMES F. ROBINSON, Governor of Kentucky.

FRANKLIN CIRCUIT COURT.—This Court meets to-day. The docket is tolerably full, and judges fair to make an interesting term. Judge Drane has become quite popular as a judge, and has given general satisfaction throughout the District.

Major General Benj. F. Butler, who is claiming to be the senior officer in the army, was soundly thrashed a short while since, by a mechanic, who was working on his premises, for violent, insulting, and profane language. From the accounts it was richly deserved.

T. T. Alexander, Esq., has been called upon by the Union men of Cumberland county, to become a candidate for the Senate in the 10th district, composed of the counties of Adams, Green, Cumberland, and Russell. W. W. Gardner, Esq., late Senator from the 5th district, composed of the counties of Union, Hopkins, and Webster, is a candidate for re-election.

Capt. John L. Neal, of the 9th Kentucky Cavalry, has announced himself as a candidate to represent Shelby county in the next Legislature.

The Republicans of Ohio have nominated John Brough for Governor. Governor Tod was laid aside. It was a wise trick of this party to nominate what is called a "War Democrat." The race is now made up, but the issue is yet undecided. The canvass bids fair to be exciting. Vallandighamers are confident, and now say and do pretty much what they please. But for the country's trouble it would be a rich struggle. The two parties are worthy of each other—he candidates are peculiarly so. Brough, we are inclined to think, will do the work which is assigned to him as well as any one else.

The attempt is being made by the cor. respondents of Abolition newspapers, as well as some high officers in the army, to make the American people believe that the negro is better than the white man—that he is more desperate, brave, and determined in battle, as well as most patient under suffering. A correspondent in speaking of a visit to the hospital says:

The patience and endurance with which the poor fellows bore the most terrible wounds struck me as remarkable. Among an equal number of white soldiers there would have been more groaning and complaining. But in very few cases did the unfortunate blacks give audible expression to the most intense sufferings.

Mr. S. C. Bell has laid upon our table "MARIAN GRAY; OR THE HEIR OF RED STONE HALL," by Mrs. Mary J. Holmes, author of "Tena Rivers," "Tempest and Sunshine," &c., &c.

We have not yet had time to read this last work of this accomplished lady writer, but understand that the scene is laid in our immediate neighborhood—the Forks of Elkhorn. We have been highly entertained by the perusal of other works from her pen, and we doubt not we have a rich treat before us in the perusal of Marian Gray. Call at Bull's and get a copy.

A BRUTAL OUTRAGE.—The Louisville Journal, of June 19th, says: "We regret to learn from the Maysville Eagle that William L. Sudduth, of Bath county, was, on Thursday evening of last week, dangerously wounded by a drunken soldier of the 10th Kentucky cavalry, named Campbell. The soldier had arrested a man named Howe, a respectable and loyal citizen of Sherburne, but was compelled by the residents of the town to release him. Leaving Sherburne, he met Mr. Sudduth, in company with two of his children, driving to a supper in Flemingsburg. He halted Mr. Sudduth, and commanded him to get out of his buggy himself, and to take his children out—that he intended to shoot him and wanted the children to see it done. Mr. Sudduth, conscious of not having done anything to incur the enmity of the man, and not dreaming that he would really carry out his savage and murderous threat, but

seeing that his horses were restive, jumped out of the buggy and snatched out his children; but before he could ask an explanation, the assassin fired upon him, the ball inflicting a flesh wound in his right arm and entering his side, striking a rib and glancing. It has not yet been found, and the wound of Mr. Sudduth is regarded as dangerous. The soldier was caught by an Irishman, who accompanied him, and when assistance was brought, was carried to Mr. Sterling, where he is now in jail. Mr. Sudduth was taken to his residence near Sharpsburg. He is one of the most excellent men and valuable citizens in Kentucky, and general indignation is entertained at the cruel manner in which he was stricken down. We earnestly hope that we may soon receive favorable intelligence from him."

MASONIC.—The annual convocation of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Kentucky was held in the city of Lexington on the 11th inst., when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Rt. Em. Sir—Peter H. Jeffries, of Newport, Grand Commander.  
V. E. Sir—Wm. M. Samuel, of Paris, Deputy Grand Commander.  
E. Sir—H. H. Culbertson, of Versailles, Grand Generalissimo.  
E. Sir—D. F. Wolf, of Lexington, Grand Captain General.  
Rev. E. Sir—Robt. G. Brank, of Lexington, Grand Prelate.  
E. Sir—Henry Clark, of Georgetown, Grand Senior Warden.  
E. Sir—Wm. H. Hayle, of Newport, Grand Junior Warden.  
E. Sir—Wm. C. Munger, of Louisville, Grand Recorder.  
E. Sir—John McCracken, of Lexington, Grand Treasurer.  
E. Sir—Ad. J. Kroesing, of Lexington, Grand Standard Bearer.  
E. Sir—John R. Pates, of Georgetown, Grand Sword Bearer.  
E. Sir—R. B. Sheldon, of Versailles, Grand Warden.  
E. Sir—Lorenzo D. Croninger, of Covington, Grand Sentinel.

The next annual convocation will be held in Covington on the second Thursday in June, 1864.

## The 27th New Jersey.

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE OHIO, CINCINNATI, OHIO, JUNE 15, 1863.

General Order, No. 102.  
In withdrawing the 27th New Jersey Volunteers from the front, in order that they may return to their homes at the expiration of their term of enlistment, the Commanding General desires to express his regret at parting with them. In every position in which the requirements of the service have placed them, they have proved themselves brave, efficient, and reliable soldiers, and have made for themselves in this command a clear record, worthy of the gallant State whose name they bear.

Should this regiment, in the event of a continuance of the war, again take the field, the Commanding General will be glad to receive them as tried soldiers, under his command.

By order of  
MAJOR GENERAL BURNSIDE,  
LEWIS RICHMOND, A. A. G.

An incorrigible wag who lent a minister a horse, which ran away and threw his clerical rider, thought he would have some credit for spreading the gospel.

The man who thought he could make boots by swallowing sherry cobbler has been sent to Worcester asylum.

On hearing a clergyman remark, "The world is full of change," Mrs. Partridge said she could hardly bring her mind to believe it, so little found its way into her pocket.

Col. J. B. Carlin—This gallant Unionist is a candidate for the Legislature in the county of Green. He stands squarely on the Union platform, has served his country nobly in the field, and is a most upright and intelligent gentleman. Neither his qualifications nor his merits are open to dispute.  
[Louisville Journal.]

The way to get rebel steak well done is by a general Boyle or a general Fry and keep turning it on the Burn-side—Will. Harney.

## COURT OF APPEALS.

FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1863.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Cunby et al vs Platt et al, Boone; reversed. Thomas vs Coy, Marion; reversed. Thompson vs Reedy, Marion; reversed. Flourney vs Cook et al, McCracken; reversed.

ORDERS.

Isaac D. Stone, Esq., of Louisville, was admitted attorney in this court.

Calvin's heirs vs Bruce, Lincoln; time extended ten days to file petition for rehearing.

Hastings and Hartley vs Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, Jefferson; rules and conditions for carrying freight filed and made part of record by agreement.

Henneberger vs Brammer, Jefferson; agreement filed.

Jones et al vs McCrawley's heirs, Jefferson; set for rehearing on the third day of the meeting of the Court, after the recess, by agreement filed.

Georghegan vs Jewett, Jefferson; continued.

Anderson vs Curry's executor, Harrison; affidavit filed and rule awarded against appellant returnable to the calling of the cause to give additional security.

Gray vs Gould, Greenup; affidavit filed and warning order awarded and continued.

Nelson et al vs Miller, Jefferson; Peggard et al vs Keller, Jefferson; Wood vs Wright's administrators, Jefferson—were submitted on briefs.

Hastings and Hartley vs Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, Jefferson; argued, by Samuel B. Smith.

SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1863.

CAUSES DECIDED.

Henneberger vs Brammer's adm'r, Jefferson; affirmed.

Powell vs Osburn's adm'r, Washington; reversed. McDowell & Co. vs Gaudin, Marion; reversed. Hughes, heirs vs McGuire, Greenup; reversed.

[From the Danville Tribune, June 19th.]

HON. JOSEPH F. BELL.—This gentleman, on Monday last, announced himself a candidate to represent Boyle county, in the next Legislature of Kentucky. His remarks, in announcing for the position, were necessarily brief. He stated, however, in his usual eloquent and concise manner, what he conceived to be the duty of Kentucky in the present crisis, viz to stand by the Government at all hazards, to maintain the Union under the Constitution, and under no possible state of circumstances, to consent to a dismemberment of the Republic. He pointed to his past action as an earnest of his future course, should the people of his native county select him as their representative. He promised at some future time, to speak more in detail upon these great and momentous issues, presented to the people for their consideration and action.

We place the name of Mr. Bell, at the head of our columns to-day with peculiar satisfaction. We congratulate the people of Boyle county upon their good fortune, in being permitted to cast their suffrages for a ticket composed of such men as Gen. Bramlette, Hon. John J. Crittenden, and Hon. Joseph F. Bell! Such a tower of strength, of talent, and of conservatism, in these days of political degeneracy, is seldom or never met with.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

### School Notice.

THE MISSES SMITH WILL RE-OPEN their Boarding and Day School, in South Frankfort, (in the school-room formerly occupied by Mr. Fall), on the FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER, (the 7th inst.). For particulars see Circulars, which may be had on inquiry of the Rev J. N. Norton and Col. James J. Miller.  
June 22, 1863—181.

Let those who have doubted the virtues of BULL'S CEDRON BITTERS, if any such there be, read the following Certificate from Gentlemen well known in this community, and doubt no more. Its general introduction into the army will save the lives of thousands of our soldiers.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 24, 1863.  
We the undersigned, have seen the good effects produced by the use of Dr. JOHN BULL'S CEDRON BITTERS, and believe its general use would prevent disease and relieve much suffering. Among especially those who are exposed to malarial influences in the Southern climate.

MAJ. PHILIP SPEED,  
Collector Int. Rev. 34 Dist. Ky.

CHAS. B. COTTON,  
Collector of the Port of Louisville, Ky.

COL. H. DEXT,  
Prov. Marshal Gen'l of Kentucky.

REV. D. P. HENDERSON,  
Vice-Prest of Sanitary Commission.

HARNEY, HUGHES & CO.,  
Publishers Democrat.

GEOR. P. DOERN,  
Prop. Louisville Anzeiger.

HUGHES & PARKHILL,  
Wholesale Dry Goods Dealers, Main St., Louisville, Ky.

DAVIS, GREEN & CO.,  
Wholesale Shoe Dealers, Main Street, Louisville, Ky.

HART & MAPOTHER,  
Lithographers, cor. Market & Third St., Louisville, Ky.

JULIUS WINTER,  
Clothing Merchant, cor. 3d & Market St., Louisville, Ky.

CAPT. S. F. HILDBRETH,  
Of Steamer Major Anderson.

MAJ. L. T. THURSTON,  
Paymaster U. S. Army.

C. M. METCALF,  
National Hotel, Louisville, Ky.

COL. JESSE BAYLES,  
4th Ky. Cavalry.

GEORGE D. PRENTICE,  
Louisville Journal.

See advertisement in another column.  
June 17, 1863—3m.

## Agricultural College of Kentucky.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Directors of the Kentucky State Agricultural Society, the following was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Board of the State Agricultural Society accept the appointment conferred on them by the last session of the Legislature of Kentucky, under which they are authorized to locate the site of the Agricultural College authorized by act of Congress; and that the Secretary of this Society be directed to advertise in the public prints of the State that sealed proposals will be received by this Board until the 15th day of September, 1863, from various counties of the State, for the location of said College in such counties. Communications to be addressed to L. J. Bradford, Jr., President Agricultural Society, Augusta, Ky.

JAMES S. WALLACE,  
Sec'y Ky. State Agricultural Soc.

June 15, 1863—1m.

## ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

### Cheap For Cash!

I HAVE A FULL SUPPLY OF THE BEST QUALITY OF ICE which I will deliver to the citizens of Frankfort at their houses every morning during the season, commencing Wednesday, May 6th, 1863, at one cent per pound.

Tickets can be had at my house by those who wish to get them.

SANFORD GOINS.  
May 6, 1863—da.

## Laws of Kentucky.

We have printed and for sale at the Commonwealth office, in pamphlet form, the Acts of the called session in August, 1862, and the Public Acts for the late session of the General Assembly of Kentucky, which will be sold at 60 cents for the two sessions.

Gentlemen from a distance who may wish to procure for both sessions will remit us sixty six cents, and we will forward them postage paid—or, for a single session, thirty-three cents, and we pay postage.

Notice.  
Franklin Circuit Court.

John Bohannon's adm'r, Plaintiff, vs. Jap. Bohannon's widow & heirs, Defendants. Equity.  
THIS cause has been referred to the undersigned, Master Commissioner, for settlement. All persons having claims against the estate of John Bohannon, deceased, are hereby notified to produce the same to me, sworn to and proven as required by law, on or before the FIRST DAY OF AUGUST, 1863, for settlement, otherwise they will be barred.  
GEO. W. GWIN,  
Master Commissioner.

A Kentucky editor advertises as follows.

"Wanted at this office a bull-dog of a color, except pumpkin and milk; of respectable size, snub nose, cropped ears, abbreviation continuation, and bad disposition—who can come when called with raw beefsteak, and will bite the man who spite tobacco juice on the stove and steals our exchanges."

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

### Candidate for Congress.

We are authorized to announce WM. H. RANDALL, Esq., of Laurel county, as a candidate for Congress in the 8th Congressional District. He is the regular nominee of the Union Convention of that District, which met on the 6th of May.  
May 18, 1863—6th.

We are authorized to announce Mr. J. W. McCRADY as a candidate for the Legislature in this county, subject to the decision of the Union County Convention.  
June 20, 1863—4f.

At the solicitation of many friends I have consented to announce myself a candidate to represent the county of Woodford in the next Legislature of Kentucky, subject to the action of a Convention, should the friends see proper to call one.  
H. C. McLOED.  
May 22, 1863—4f.

## NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Fayette county, as a runaway slave, on the 11th of June, 1863, a negro man calling himself JIM. Says he belongs to Lay Mope, of Jessamine county, Kentucky, near Hickman Bridge. He is about 50 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, dark complexion, and stout made. The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.  
W. H. LUSBY, J. F. C.  
June 22, 1863—1m.

## NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Fayette county, as a runaway slave, on the 13th of June, 1863, a negro man calling himself SYDNEY. Says he is the property of Owen Sutherland, of Casey county, Kentucky. He is about 30 years of age, 6 feet 1 inch high, dark color, and will weigh about 185 pounds. The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.  
W. H. LUSBY, J. F. C.  
June 22, 1863—1m.

## NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Fayette county, as a runaway slave, on the 6th of June, 1863, a negro boy calling himself TAYLOR. Says he is the property of Joseph Pettus, of Adams county, Kentucky, near Crab Orchard. He is about 16 years of age, dark complexion, 4 feet 9 inches high, and will weigh about 90 pounds. The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.  
W. H. LUSBY, J. F. C.  
June 17, 1863—1m.

## DR. JOHN BULL'S

### COMPOUND

## CEDRON BITTERS.

The Latest and Most Important Discovery of the 19th Century.

NO MAN'S name is more intimately connected with the history of the Materia Medica of the United States, or more favorably known as a pioneer in medical discovery, than that of Dr. JOHN BULL, of Louisville, Ky. His intimate preparation of Sarsaparilla, has long stood at the head of the various compounds of that valuable drug. His Compound Pectoral or Wild Cherry, has become a household word throughout the West and South; and his Worm Lozenges, in less than a year after their introduction attained a reputation as wide spread as the continent of North America. But the crowning glory of his life remains to be attained in his latest discovery, or rather combination, for he does not claim to have been the discoverer of CEDRON, which is the basis of the bitters now offered to the public. That honor belongs to the native inhabitants of Central America, to whom its virtues have been known for more than two hundred years. Armed with it the Indian bids defiance to the most deadly malaria, and handles, without fear, the most venomous serpents. It is belief with them that while there is breath left in the body the Cedron is potent to cure, no matter what the disease may be.

While Dr. Bull is not prepared to indorse this extravagant pretension, he is, nevertheless, satisfied from a thorough examination of the evidence relating to its virtues, that as a remedy and preventive for all diseases arising from exposure, either to changes of weather and climate, or to the miasmatic influences, it stands without a rival, and justly deserves the reputation it has so long enjoyed in Central America and the West Indies.

## DYSPEPSIA,

and its attendant train of symptoms, it acts more like a charm than a medicine. There is nothing in the whole range of Materia Medica, that can for a moment bear a comparison with it in this disease.

A full account of this wonderful plant may be found in the 11th edition of the U. S. Dispensary, pages 1387 and 1388.

A series of experiments in which Dr. Bull has been for years engaged, has just been brought to a successful termination, and he is now enabled to offer to the public a combination of Cedron with other approved tonics, the whole preserved in the best quality of copper-distilled Bourbon whisky, which he is confident has no equal in the world.

In all diseases of the STOMACH, BOWELS, LIVER OR KIDNEYS.

In all affections of the BRAIN, DEPENDING UPON DERANGEMENT OF THE STOMACH OR BOWELS.

IN GOUT, RHEUMATISM AND NEURALGIA.

It is destined to supersede all other remedies. It not only cures these diseases, but it PREVENTS them.

A wine glass full of the Bitters taken an hour before each meal, will obviate the ill effects of the most unhealthy climate, and screen the person taking it against disease under the most trying exposure.

Sold by Druggists and Grocers generally.

Dr. JOHN BULL'S Principal Office, Fifth street, Louisville, Ky.

June 19, 1863—3m.

## Stray Notice.

FRANKLIN COUNTY, Ky.  
TAKEN up as a stray, by L. A. Thomas, on his farm, half mile west of Frankfort, on the Louisville railroad, one WHITE CALF, two years old this spring, marked with a crop of oil and a hole in the left, and a slit in the right ear. No other brands or marks perceptible. Appraised to five dollars by G. Alexander, a housekeeper of Frankfort county, before the undersigned, a Justice of the Peace for said county, this 15th day of June, 1863.

GEO. W. GWIN, J. P. F. C.  
June 17, 1863—1m.

## NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Monroe county, as a runaway slave, on the 31st day of May, 1863, a negro man calling himself AUGUSTUS. Says he is the property of J. J. Mercer, of Jackson county, Tennessee. He is about 5 feet 4 inches high, very black, with large white eyes, and will weigh about 130 pounds. The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.  
MARTIN BATTLE, J. M. C.  
June 8th, 1863—1m.

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Garrard County Court, rendered at its May term, 1863, I will sell to the highest bidder.

On Monday, the 22d of June, 1863, (being County Court,) at the Court House door, in Lancaster, Ky., the following runaway slaves: WALTER, about 25 years old, weighs 130 pounds, dark copper color, and 6 feet high.

FAITHFUL, about 21 years old, weighs 165 pounds, dark copper color, and 5 feet 10 inches high.

CHARLES, about 30 years of age, weighs near 200 pounds, black color, 5 feet 10 inches high.

TERMS.—The sale will be made on a credit of twelve months, with interest from day of sale, the purchaser to give bond with approved surety, to the Commonwealth, having the force and effect of a replevin bond.

JAMES L. ANDERSON,  
Sheriff of Garrard County.  
June 5, 1863—1da.

## Proclamation by the Governor.

\$200 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that CHARLES RODGERS and JOHN W. BUCKMAN, who were under sentence of confinement in the Penitentiary for a term of years by the Jefferson Circuit Court for felony committed in the city of Louisville, have made their escape from the jail of said county, and are now going at large:

Now, therefore, I, JAMES F. ROBINSON, Governor of the Commonwealth, do hereby



Nineteenth Day... June 22d.  
Gordon vs. Blots et al..... Lou. Chance

**NOTICE.**  
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE jail of Shelby county, as a runaway slave, by Wm. Shumack, negro boy calling himself STEPHEN. He is about 12 years of age, black color, 4 feet 11 inches high. Says he is the property of Francis Mason, of Alabama.  
The owner can come forward, prove property and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.  
HENRY BURNETT, J. S. C.  
April 3, 1863-1m.

**NOTICE.**  
THERE IS COMMITTED TO THE SHELBY county jail, as a runaway slave, a negro man calling himself REUBEN. He is about 20 years of age, black color, 5 feet 8 inches high, weighing 160 pounds. Says he belongs to Columbus Patton, of Sumner county, Tennessee.  
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.  
H. BURNETT, J. S. C.  
April 24, 1863-1m.

**NOTICE.**  
THERE IS COMMITTED TO THE SHELBY county jail, as a runaway slave, a negro man calling himself CHRIS. He is about 23 years of age, black color, 5 feet 7 inches high, weighing pounds. Says he belongs to David Staras Sumner county, Tennessee.  
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.  
H. BURNETT, J. S. C.  
April 24, 1863-1m.

**NOTICE.**  
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE Fayette county jail, as a runaway slave, a negro man calling himself ERNEST MAITRAVERS, the 10th day of March, 1863. He is about 21 years of age, yellow color, 5 feet 6 inches high, weighs 140 pounds. Says he belongs to Neely Anderson, of Boyle county, Kentucky.  
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.  
W. H. LUSBY, J. F. O.  
April 24, 1863-1m.

**NOTICE.**  
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE Fayette county jail, as a runaway slave, on the 2d day of May, 1863, a negro man calling himself AMOS. He is about 20 years of age, black color, 5 feet 10 inches high, weighs 160 pounds. Says he belongs to John Chambers, of Madison county, Ky.  
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.  
W. H. LUSBY, J. F. O.  
May 18, 1863-1m.

**RUNAWAY IN HENDERSON JAIL**

**NOTICE.**  
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE Henderson county jail, as a runaway slave, 27th of December, 1862, a negro man calling himself ADAM. He is about 20 years of age, black complexion, 5 feet 6 1/2 inches high, weighs 145 pounds. Says he belongs to Jerome Pillow, of Phillips county, Arkansas.  
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.  
E. D. McBRIDE, J. H. C.  
April 27, 1863-1m.

**NOTICE.**  
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE Henderson county jail, as a runaway slave, 24th of March, 1863, a negro man calling himself JOE. He is about 21 or 22 years of age, black complexion, has a small scar on his forehead 5 feet 10 1/2 inches high, weighs about 175 pounds. Says he belongs to Wm. Vantres, of District county, Tennessee.  
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.  
E. D. McBRIDE, J. H. C.  
April 27, 1863-1m.

**NOTICE.**  
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE Henderson county jail, as a runaway slave, 18th of February, 1863, a negro man calling himself HENRY. He is about 28 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, black complexion, has a wen on left side of his nose, weighs 150 pounds. Says he belongs to Allen Hancock, of Jackson county, Alabama.  
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.  
E. D. McBRIDE, J. H. C.  
April 27, 1863-1m.

**NOTICE.**  
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE Henderson county jail, as a runaway slave, 24th of March, 1863, a negro man calling himself STEPHEN. He is about 26 or 29 years of age, black complexion, 5 feet 7 inches high, weighs about 145 pounds, has two small scars on forehead. Says he belongs to James Wood, of Stewart county, Tennessee.  
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.  
D. McBRIDE, J. H. C.  
April 27, 1863-1m.

**NOTICE.**  
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE Henderson county jail, as a runaway slave, 2d of December, 1862, a negro man calling himself PETER. He is about 25 years of age, black complexion, 5 feet 11 inches high, weighs about 160 pounds, has a scar on his left cheek. Says he belongs to Wm. W. H. Bradfield, of Stewart county, Tennessee.  
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.  
E. D. McBRIDE, J. H. C.  
April 27, 1863-1m.

**NOTICE.**  
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE Henderson county jail, as a runaway slave, 27th of December, 1862, a negro man calling himself AUSTIN. He is about 21 years of age, weighs about 145 pounds, dark brown complexion. Says he belongs to the estate of Abner Capton, of Cheatham county, Tennessee.  
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.  
E. D. McBRIDE, J. H. C.  
April 27, 1863-1m.

**NOTICE.**  
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE Henderson county jail, as a runaway slave, 14th of February, 1863, a runaway man calling himself ASA. He has a dark brown complexion, about feet 10 1/2 inches high, weighs about 185 pounds, walks knock-kneed, has a scar on the back part of his head, and one on his left side. Says he belongs to Thomas Ogburn, of Montgomery county, Tennessee.  
The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.  
D. McBRIDE, J. H. C.  
April 27, 1863-1m.

**NOTICE.**  
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE Jail of Woodford county, on the 10th day of May, 1863, as a runaway slave, a negro man calling himself JOHN. He is about 5 feet 11 inches high, weighs about 170 pounds. Says he belongs to Albert Dudley of Fayette county, Tennessee.  
The owner can come forward, prove property and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.  
LEE AEWELL, J. W. O.  
May 4, 1863-1m.